Certificed from Fifth Page.

The rain, which commenced on blonday morning early, may have had much to do with the undisturbed retreat of the Federalists, as the enterprise and activity of the enemy would be much diminished in consequence, and as for the besten army, it has been always observed that troops halo together and march well in rain. But with all allowances and exectes, it is still mysterious instituty. Johnston, whose junction with 40,00° men is said to have taken place (if he had half the number it is more than I give him credit for) on the morning of the battle, must have swelled the force under Lee and Beauregard to 70,000 men at the least. He is the best officer in the Confederate army, and it is believed here that he is already away oberating in Western Virginia. There is a suspicious plience in the dispatches and telegrams from the West Ond South-Western carpes of the Federalists which jultifies the Secessionist runors of disaster in those quarters. The Confederates by neving out to ment Medouslandipated the engagement, and brought on the action score than be expected, so much so that he was obliged to break up his column and tury, out the regiments right and left as well as he could to bring them into line. It would seem as if they were aware of his plane, for they discount any activity there till the force opposite their left began to give way, whereupon they made an altempt on the left, flank of the Federaliste, which added to the clarm of the retring army.

began to give very, whereupon they made to the left flank of the Federalists, which added to the latin of the retiring arity.

In my last letter, sent at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning by special contier to Boston, where it arrived in time for the Wednesday packet of July 24. I brought down my narrative to the Monday preceding, such as it was, and have nothing to add to it of much consequence. One of the first acts of the Secretary of War on being made aware of the reverse was to telegraph to General McClellan to come to Warhington, and to demand redufercements from the Governors of the Northern States, as well as to put the authorities at Port McHeary on their guard as aint a rising in Baltimore. On Tuesday, the rain having ceased in the morning early, the streets were crowded with baggane earts and with seldars, who wandered up and down assomishing the natives with anecdotes of battle, and doing anything but duty with their regiments. These men have now been coerced by the mounted patrols to repair to the rendszone assigned for them by General Manefield or to go to durance vile; but for the whole day and night the Capital presented an extraordinary easiest, to which a deeper interest was lent by the arrival of wagons and ambulances of wounded.

Wennesday, July 24.**

**Refere heart first I rode over the Long Bridge to

arrival of wagons and ambulances of wounded.

Weinershar, July 24.

Before breakfast I rode over the Long Bridge to Arlington. There were groups of seldiers, mostly without arms or beha, some few shoeless, a good many footsore, going along the ground or standing in the treets of the city engaged in the occupation called "loading," in these parts. Several of the men stopped me to inquire after the different regiments to which they belonged. They were dejected and broken-looking fellows, but, at all events, their mean was more becoming than that of their officers, who are crowding about the botchs and talking of their "whitping" with complacency and without shame. A Washington paper, alluding to the demornization of the regiments yesterday evening, calls on these officers "to forego one day's dairy at the bars and hotels," and to return to their corps. Thousands of men follow the forego one day's duty at the bars and hotels," and to return to their corps. Thousands of men follow the example of their superiors. The necessities of others compel them to seek out the quarters of their regiments that they may be fed. One man dressed in minform had the impudence to come into my room to-day, and, after a series of anecdotes, which would farmsh a stupendous sequel to Munchausan, as to his valor, "masked battories," charges of cavalry, &c., to ask me for the loan of \$5, on the ground that he was a waiter at the hotel at which I had stopped in New-York. I could perceive by his talk and by that of some other solutors, the mode in which these stories about "charges" and "masked bastories" are made up. A new-paper reporter is made the victim of some glorious mythe by a the mode in which these stories about "charges" and "masked batteries" are made up. A newspaper reporter is made the victim of some glorious mylls by a frightened, intoxicated, or needy warrior, and these are duly made inmortal in type. Then hundreds of men, anxious to see what is said about them in the papepere, and, ignorant as soldiers generally are of the incidents of the affair in which they have been engaged, read of "Black Horse Raugers," "prodigious alaughter," "Fire Zouaves," Capt. Meagher on a white charger, with a green flag, rushing into the midst of inaccessible and impregnable masked batteries, and personale themselves it is all true, adding to their subsequent narratives such incidents of life and color as may be within their knowledge or imagication. Excitement has a wonderful influence on their perceptive faculties. Great exertious were requisite yesterday to prevent the mob of disorganized soldiers and the trabble from maltreating or mandering the Confederate prisoners, and it was necessary to rescue them by patrels of dragoous. In one instance a fenate informed General McDowell that he had seen the mob with his own eyes hunging a prisoner, and that gallant and generous officer at once rushed off, if he could not rescue at least to avenge the "Rebel," but on striving at the place he was happy to find he was in time to shield the man from the violence of the crowd, and that the Senator had mistaken an "effigy" for a human being. Gen. McDowell has been much discressed by the dastardly conduct of some of the beaten troops toward their prisoners, and there have been strange somes in consequence. "General," said one man, "had I known this, I would have died a hundred times before I fell into these wretches hands. Let me go free, rad let any two or four of them venture to insult me then!" The soldiers are, however, greatly irritated not only by dolest, but by reports of the most horrible crudities and atrocities toward prisoners and wounded by the Confederates: indeed, if it should be the case that

The soldiers are, however, greatly irritated not only by dofest, but by reports of the most horrible credites and atrockies toward prisoners and wounded by the Confederates: Indeed, if it should be the case that the latter burnt an hospital at Centreville with all the wended, and that they cut the throats of captives and dying soldiers on the field of battle and in the retreat, the indignation and disgust of the whole civilizes world should visit them, and their cause will be marred more by such vile cowardies and blood-thirs hass than ten such victories could advance it. For one, I am both to credit these stories, but it is only right to say that there are many such current, particularly in reference to the New-Orleans Zouaves.

In a previous letter some account was given of the defences on the right bank of the river opposite to Washington. Men were engaged in working at the test de pont, and letting the water of the river into the newly-dng ditch. It is probable the Long Bridge is mined, as no one is allowed to smoke upon it, but the carters, many of whom are negroes, do not pay much attention to the order when the sentires are not looking. Apropose of negroes, it is confidently asserted that a corps of thom is employed by the Confederates for camp daty, if not for fighting, and that they were certainly employed to guard the prisoners, to the intense anger of the Federalists. One officer who came in anys that he was actually in their custody. He escaped by a method not often resorted to by officers, for he pledged his word of bonor he would not attempt to go away if he were allowed to go for a drink of water, and when he had done so, he made the best of his way to Washington, and told the aneedete in society among whom were a member of the British Legation. There is an increase of the camps on the hights up to Aringston, and told the aneedete in society among whom were a member of the British Legation. There is an increase of the camps on the hights up to Aringston, and their must now be a strong force of in whom were member of the British Legation. There is an increase of the camps on the hights up to Arington, and there must now be a strong force of infantry there, though there is a deficiency in field artillery. Of guns of position in the works those is the greatest abundance. The road up to Arlington House was dotted with men returning to the camps, few of whom were encumbered with irelocks. Gen. McDowell was sitting with some efficers before his tent under the trees which shaded the place from the sam. He is a man in the prime of life, some 40 and odd years of age, very powerfully brills, with a kindly, housest, soldierly expression in face and manners, and it was plausant to see that, though he was not proud of being "whipped," there was no dejection other than that a man should feel who has been besten by his enemy, but who knows he has done his duty. Originally be had groposed a series of operations different from those which were actually adopted, and his dispositions for the advance of his columns after the scheme of attack was decided upon were careful and claborate. But he miscalculated somewhat the powers of regular troops. All his subsequent operations were virinted by the impossibility of gaining the pointe fixed on for the first day's manch, and fen. Tyler, who engaged somewhat too seriously with the enemy on the left at Bull Run on the Thursday before the battle in making what was a mere recommissioner put them on the alert and hustened up Johnston.

The General was kind enough to go over the plans of the strack with me, and to acquaint me with the dispusitions he had made for carrying out the orders the last act with me, and to acquaint me with the dispusitions he had made for carrying out the orders he had received to make it, and to my poor judgment to years of the various columns from the commencement of affonsive measures to the deastrons advance upon Mannasse. It was evident that the Confederate General object of his plan, which was in fact, to effect a turn-

Managers. It was evident that the Confederate Generals of the cities were informed or divined the general object of his plan, which was in fact, to effect a trunding movement of his center and right, while his left accused their right on Bull lium, and to get round their left altogether; for they had, soon after he moved, advanced their right on Bull lium, and to get round brought on ea engagement, which he was obliged to not ground and at a time where and when he does not centemplated fightlag. The latial failure of the movement look place several days earlier, when his columns were late on the march, though any letter the or the other to them, so that, instead of perting to Contreville and to the Run, he was obliged to had at Fairfax Couri-House, and to lose another day in compying the positions which ought to have been allowed to Managers, and when he had been allowed to them, so that, instead of half at Fairfax Couri-House, and to lose another day in compying the positions which ought to have been taken when he first advanced.

By noving out to Managers, and when once they did so it bestupe objects he could a smally obliged him to aisander the left of the Run of the center in the results and getting round their left below Managers, and when he made to the works on the other side, and, indeed, there is a little in front of one of the reducits which could do it bestupe objects he could a smally ready, I hope to be able to accompany it.

push back the enemy and when them moving with such rapidity that they could fly into and out of their lines just as his o'zn' roops did from the field. The officers who were nessent were all agreed that the Faleralists had a nessent were all agreed that the Faleralists had a nessent were all agreed that the Faleralists had a nessent were all agreed that the Faleralists had a nessent were all agreed that the Faleralists had a nessent were all agreed that the Faleralists had a nessent were all agreed that the Faleralists had a nessent with such that regiments on the flank of the right, which necessitated the issue of an order for the redresserves to cover it. The volunteers who had broken exceed to cover it. The volunteers who had broken with such materials, under such circumstances was misunderstood by the movement, always dangerous with such materials, under such circumstances was misunderstood by the was only not utterly dissimisunderstood by the was only not utterly dissimisunderstood by the was only not utterly dissimisunderstood by the nearly. Major Barry, an officer of the regular United States Artillery, told me he could not stop the ronaways, who ought to have pretected his guns, though the gunners stood by them till the enemy were fairly upon them, and that, as for the mach-talked-of cavalry, two round shots which were pitched into them by his hattery sent them to the rightabout at once. The regular officers of the volunteers and of certain regin ents. Indeed, what could be said of men who acted after and in action as others acted before it, and went away as fast as they could? Thus the men of a volunteer hattery morning of the engagement, because their three-months' term of service was up, and the Pennsylvania regiments exhibited a similar spirit. The 6th Irish volunteered to serve as long as they were required, and so did some other corps, I believe; but there must be something rotten in the system, nifitary and political, which generates such sentiments and developes neither the sense of military hon cal, which generates such sentiments and developes neither the sense of military honor nor any of that af-fectionate devotion for the Union which is called by fectionate devotion for the Union which is called by one party in America patriotism. As the General was speaking to me, a volunteer Colonel came up, and sid abruptly, "General, my men have had nothing to eat for four days; what is to be done?" "Make an application to the commissariat officer, and represent the circumstances to me. There is no reason whatever why the men should be without food, for there is plenty of it in came." "Yes: but the carters won't bring it. They go awny and leave us, and, as I tell you, the nen have had nothing for four days." "I tell you, Sir, that must be the famil of their officers. Why were not the circumstances reported? Go over to you, the men have had nothing for four days." "I tell yon, Sir, that news to the fault of their officers. Why were not the circumstances reported! Go over to Capt. —, and he will take the necessary steps." And, after come further expitation on the hardships of his case, the Colonel, who is as brave as a lion, but who is not very well acquainted with military routine, retired. It need not be said that the men were not actually without food for four days, although the Colonel's statement in reference to the commissariat was true. Rackless as all soldiers are of provisions and food, volunteers are notoriously extraordinarily so. Then, there is probably a want of organization in the commissariat. McDowell's corps were ordered to march with three days' food cooked, not including, of course, the day of marching. The food was, however, issued, issued inclusive of that day, and next day the men had eaten up or wasted the two days' rations in one, and had nothing. They were badly provided with food and with water on the very day of the action, and some men told me that evening they had eaten tothing since ?I a. m. Indeed, the General witnessed the disorder which was caused by the regiments rusting out of the ranks to drink at a small stream before they went into action, though their canteens were filled before they set out. Mr. Wadsworth, a gentleman of New-York of large fortune, who, with the rank of Major, is acting as Aide-de-Camp to the General, had just come in from Centreville from the Confederates, to whom he had gone systerday with a flag of true, relative to the dead and wonneed. They would not

to whom he had gone yesterday with a flag of trace, relative to the dead and wounded. They would not permit him to ener their lines, but otherwise received him contecously, and forwarded his dispatches. This worning he was told that an answer would be sent in bir courteoutly, and for warded his dispatches. This morning he was told that an answer would be sent in due time to his dispatches, and he was ordered to return to his quarters. While I was at Arlington, dispatches and messengers were continuelly arriving. One was from beadquarters, appointing Major Barry to command the artillery. Another stated that the enemy had edvanced to Fairfax Court House. Presently in came two young men, who said they had been prevented going to that place by the approach of the Confederates, and that they had been prevented going to that place by the approach of the Confederates, and that they had been prevented going to that place by the approach of the Confederates, and that they had been the sound of gues as they arned bark. The balloon was up in the dir reconnectering, or, as I suspect, struggling with the wind, which was disting it steadily toward the Confederates. No one sected to know, however, what Beauregard and Lee are doing, but it is affirmed that Johnston has gone off with a corpatoward Western Virginia once more, and that anineur-rection in Beltimore and Maryland is only prevented by the re-enforcements which are pouring in to Gen. Banks and by the anticipations of speedy aid from the Confederates. Mr. Bernal, the Bratish Consul, came over to-day to consult with Lord Lyons on certain mat-Banis and by the anticipations of speedy and from the Confederates. Mr. Bernal, the British Consul, came over to-day to consult with Lord Lyons on certain matters connected with our interests in the city of Baltimere. As the truth is developed the Secosionists in Washington become radiant with joy, and cannot concell their exultation wherever it is safe to indulge it. Their cars are erect for the sound of the cannon which is to herald the entrance of the enemy into the capital of the United States. The Unionists, on the other hand, speak of the past hopes of the enemy, of the great re-enforcements arriving, of the renewed efforts of the North, and of its determination to put down rebellion. There must be an infatoation which amounts to a kind of milotal insuity in a portion of the North, or is it possible that they believe what the journals tell them—that they are the strongest, bravest, rickest, mightiest people in the world, and that they have only to willit, and the world—including the Confederate States—is prostrate before them? The exaggerations and mis-

statements of part of the American press would certainly lead those who believed it to such conclusions. Let us take a few phrases from the papers in reference to the action at Manassas. One New-York journal on Monday announced positively "the national troops undisputed victors." "Bull Run lost, they must want water." "The enthusiasm which carried certain regiments" whose "brave and brilliant exploits" were "preenthent," into the face of the introduced foe was startling in its effect." "The nation has triumpised! Praise be to God! Live the Republic!" It does "not infer the Southern men are cowards," but that "all the forgery, perjury, and telegraphic lying have not weaned a very large propertien of them from their old love of the Union. "Solendid Union victory!" "Terribto slaughter!" "Twelve hours' terrific fighting!" "Their last hope gone!" "Heroism of the Union forces!" "They know no such word as "fear!" "Hot chase of the rebels!" At 5:30, when the Federalists were in retrest, "an officer telegraphs the enemy totally routed." There is, of course, plenty of "fanking" and "masked batteries;" and, as a proof of hard work on the part of the piousers, it is remarked—"An observer judged it would ordinarily take three months to do what these lumbermen did in half a day!" "Guns were discharged as rapid as two in a minute." "We have successfully ontianked the enemy." A "brigadier-quartermaster" was taken. In several places it is stated that the teen asserted "their

prostrate before them? The exaggerations and mis-statements of part of the American press would cer-tainly lead those who believed it to such conclusions.

day!" "Guns were discharged as rapid as two in a minute." "We have successfully entlianked the enemy." A "brigadier-quartermaster" was taken. In several places it is stated that the tren asserted "their officers were cowards." In another journal of New-York there are accounts of the "Greatest battle ever fought on this continent;" "Fearful carnage on both sides!" "Incressant roar of artillery and rattle of small-arms!" "Terrible tenacity!" "After a terrific fight, each and every Rebel battery was taken!" "Now on to Richmond!" "The rout of the enemy was complete!" "Crushing rebellion!" "Victory at Bull Run; Semter avenged!" A "battle of unparalleled severity!" "Our gailant and laurel-crowned army!" Another newspaper, "Our army went into battle with firm step and light hearts, singing patriotic songs." Bull Run defeat is placed "among those great military actievements which in ancient and modern times have overthrown or marked the beginning of empires," &c., "not less than 125,000 being canaged on both sides." The poor blusteers tells us "on army equal in numbers to that of France, and as well disciplined, will burn to resent the wrongs that have been offered to the country, and they will rejoice at being able to display abread the valor for which there will be no longer a field at home." It would be worth while to know what the Secretary of State thicks of this style of writing at present. His frame of mind just now, perhaps, is not suited to such strong expressions, particularly as the people they are meant to arouse only laugh at them.

TRUESDAY, July 25, 1861.

THURSDAY, July 25, 1861.

Last night there was an alarm that the enemy were advancing. Gen. Scott and his Staff were round up in the night by messengers from the outposts. There was a similar plana in Alexandria, but the report was untrue. The Confederates, however, have advanced their richets within six miles of the later place. The War Department is in ignorance of their general movements, and can get no intelligence from the country. Several regiments marched out of the city, as their time was up, and their places will be taken by others coming in from the North and West. The three months men are going of just as their services are men needed. Can any one say the three years men may not do the rame? The proportions of the contest are not likely to be dwarfed.

Fripar, July 16.

THE NORTHERY ARMY AT BULL RUN.

THE NORTHER' ARMY AT BULL RUN.

Press The Leader Tizes, Aug. 16.

The people of the Northern States of America are behaving after their defeat in a manner which is somewhat unaccountable. They do not seem at all inclined to leaven its importance. They do not affect to conceal that they have been totally and disgracefully defeated, that their opinions of their own merits and of their enemies' deficiencies were unfounded, and that, instead of a short and brilliant campaign, they must either prepare for a desperate war, or give up their scheme of subjugating the South. And yet thus national clearity and this grievous shame do not seem to affect them as they would affect an European community. They even take a pleasure in the sensation caused by their unparalleled defeat. Excitement is to all classes a necessary daily dram, and, if they have it, it matters not whether it is bought by succes or misfortune. Then the people have so little realized the meaning of war, and they have such confidence in their own energy and fortunes, in their faculty of what they call coming "light side up'ard," that as a community they are no more depressed by a total rout than they would be in their individual capacities by a pecuniary loss. A singular trait in human character is exhibited in their open acknowledgement to all the world of defeat, compled with the "enthusiastic reception" which they singular trait in human character is exhibited in it er open acknowledgement to all the world of defeat, coupled with the "enthusiastic reception" which they are giving to whole regiments of volunteers who, on pretense of their time being up, are marching home-ward on the morrow of a great defeat and on the eve of an expected advance of the Southern army. The more aristocratic New-York volunteers had returned home large polone the battle at Bull Run, and now resmore aristocratic New-York volunteers had returned home long before the battle at Bull Run, and now reg-iments from almost every State are hastening back to their respective districts, to be received with the load-est planeits of their friends. The 14th Ohio, on return-ing to Toledo, "experienced a cordial reception." It est plane its of their friends. The 14th Onio, on returning to Toledo, "experienced a cordial reception." It was mentioned that, ofter a few weeks furlough, the y would be ready to reculate—those few weeks, for all that they know, being destined to decide the fate of the Union forever. But the most extraordinary care is that of General Pattersen's army. The General, according to his own account, was in front of General Johnston, who had 40,000 men. "My force is less than 20,000 men. Nineteen regiments, whore term of service was up, or would be within a week, all refused to stay an hour over their time, with the exception of four. Five regiments have gone bome, two more go to-day, and three more tomorrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place." This is, we think, one of the most astonding incidents in the istory of war. It entirely agrees with the statement given by our Special Correspondent, that while the cannon of Beauregard were thundering in their ears a regiment of Volunteers passed him on their way home, their three months terms of service being complete. If such a thing had happened to one corps, it might have been set down to the bad councils of conduct of some community officers. But here it is evident that the whole Volunteer army of the Northern States is worthless as a military organization. It is negless to comment on the behavior Northern States is worthless as a military organiza-tion. It is useless to comment on the behavior tion. It is useless to comment on the behavior of men who, pretending to rush to arms for the salvation of their country, make off in thousands when the enemy comes in sight, and leave their General to take care of himself. This is certainly carrying to its furthest limit that right of Secession which they slew to arms to punish. In any other country such conduct would be looked upon as the extreme of baseness. But the Americans do not visit is as such, and they, perhaps, have an instinctive sense of the justice of the case. They feel how hellow has been so much of the indignation expressed by their party—how much the campaign against the South is a sham, entered into in obedience to a "sensation" policy, and differing widely from the carnest and steady resolve which animates men who are fighting for objects really

much the campaign against the South is a sham, entered into in obedience to a "sensation" policy, and differing widely from the carnest and steady resolve which animates men who are fighting for objects really dear to them. If England or France were invading the Northern States, no one can believe that a whole American army would evaporate because three calesday months were up; nor, to bring matters nearer home, can we imagine that the Southerners will take the rail homeward while New-York rowdies and Beston Abditionists are desolating the villages of Virginia.

In all ages success in war has inclined to the party which is lighting for its existence, and is consequently steeled to a sterner resolve. There is a want of this carnestness to be noticed in the conduct of the Northerners. They take things eary to a degree which astendshes an Englishman who recollects the freezy which followed the first misfortunes of our army at the end of 1854. The whole story of the battle of Bull kinn is given by the Northern papers, of course with many variations, but, we are bound to say, with entire candor. The completeness of the defeat, the course of the enemy, and the isanic of their own army are not extenuated or denied in any way. There is, of course, the mant tendency to lay the blame on the commanders, and to save the self-love of the army at the expense of its chiefs. But, making allowances for this, it is probable not only that the leaders were incompetent, but the mass of the troops felt that they were. From the list there seems to have been hill purpose in anything that was done. The advance began before dawn, and one writer saye that even at that hour there seemed a lack of unity and direct purpose among the officers, which sometimes was made too evident to the troops not to affect their spirit and demenner. At the very opening of the day it was plain to all that real and sound discipline was abandoned. On the other side "the county had eleared away all obstructive foliage, and bared the earth in every direction ove

and that some, at least, of the Federal troops behaved with gallantry. The 71st New-York Regiment is described as having united severe loss on the enemy. Indeed, the building published by the Confederate authorities appear to admit that the Southern army suffered severely at one point of the action.

But this was but the beginning of the day's work. Whether the Confederates had any plan of lighting cettled beforehand by their commanders we do not as yet know; but the account of the Northerness is that "the enemy appeared upon the 'e' flack between us and our way of retreat." A panie then seized the Federal troops. We have looked through the different marratives in vain for any probable cause of this terror, but the word "cavalry" appears so frequently that we must suppose that a body of Southern horsemen did appear sonewhere, though the country is obviously not well suited to the action of that force. From the same description of the battle we quote as follows: "The Rebel cavalry, having completely circumvented our left, charged in upon a number of cumvented our left, charged in upon a number of wounded and stranglers." Then followed the scene which has been sufficiently described in these columns. which has been sufficiently described in these communication of the whole, the newspapers which have come from the North within the last few days are most interesting. The tone in which the calamity is discussed by we think, very creditable to the people of the Northern States; and, strange to say, it has not increased, but, as far as one can judge, has lessened the bitterness toward the Southerners.

THE BULL RUN BATTLE-THE REBELLION

THE BULL RUN BATTLE—THE REBELLION.

From The London Daily News, Aug. 9.

We have as yet no detailed official account of the battle at Bull Run; but the additional information received during the last few days all tends to show that the earliest accounts of the engagement published were not only inaccurate, but, so far as the defeat of the North was concerned, absurdly exaggorated. This was perfectly natural, as the narratives were those of suttlers and civilians, who saw and knew nothing of the action except the retreat, and who appear to have formed their estimate of the Northern army and its behavior in the field from the hurried flight and terrified exclamations of a mere paniestricken mob of campfollowers. Even these accounts, however, were sufficient to convict the wholesale sentence—" that 75,006 exclamations of a mere panie-stricken mob of campfollowers. Even these accounts, however, were sufficient to convict the wholesale acatence—" that 75,066 American patriots fled for twenty miles in agony of fear"—of being a wanten and malignant fiction. That any English journal of position and influence should be capable of making such a statement in a tone of mockery and exultation is a hundifation and disgrace to the press of this country. Such writing proves that, notwithstanding our beased superiority over the journals on the other side of the Alantic, an English organ of opinion may occasionally equal in rancorous scorn, saffish passion, and vulgar prejudice, the worst rowdy hacks of the lowest New-York prints. Instead of 75,000 Northern troops having been engaged in the action at Bull Run, it appears that not half that number were present, and their gallant behavior in the field is attested, not only by the facts, but by the explicit testimony of their onemies. Success in such an enterprise wound probably have been even to trained troops almost impossible; and Gen. Scott is reported to have represented himself for allowing the nature of have represented himself for allowing the nature of the succession, the struggle was obstinately maintained by troops half fasting and worn out by a twelve-hours' march. An official dispatch to Elchanon's from the Confederate camp says that the Northern troops on the left fought se valinity, and pressed the Southern forces under Gen. Johnston so severely, that the issue seemed doubtful. "It was bore," the same dispatch states "that Col. Barton's Georgian Regiment was posted, which was so terribly cut up that a large body of our troops from the center was

such trops may fight, it is, the most difficult achievement in the world to be fug them from the field in good order. And most grobably, whichever army had been compelled to retice would soon have falten into confusion, and converted the retreat into a rout. The confusion of the ratreat is, no doubt, a lesson to volunteers which ought not to be forgotten eitheir in this country or America. But the fact that the Southern army iniled to follow up its advantage provos that the retreat of the Federal army was not, as it has been unjustly represented, the flight of cowards. The nine hours fighting had evidently inspired the Southern trops with a respect for Northern valor.

But however imperfect our knowledge of this first great collision may be, we may predict some of its re-

trops with a respect for Northern valor.

But however imperfect our knowledge of this first great collision may be, we may predict some of its results with tolerable certainty. It will put an end to hollow and deceptive schemes of compromise. The grand controversy between the North and the South has at length reached the point it has been for years past gradually approaching—the ultima ratio of force, and the sword having now been drawn in earnest, it must be fought out. The defeat of the Federal forces in this first great encounter will, however, inevitably tend to protract the war, and the delay will work to the advantage of the North. The Federal States are in character, position, and means far better able to enstain a protracted contest than the Soccasionists. The reverse they have experienced will but rouse their latent energy, and develope their ample resources, moral and material. It will help to give to the national struggle of the North the depth and scriousness it ought to possess. It will do this by bringing clearly out, and keeping prominently in view, the protounder motives and nobler issues—in a word, the whole moral significance—of the conflict. We cannot for a moment regret this. Whatever may have been the immediate occasion of the actual append to arms, the real causes and objects of this war are of supreme gravity and importance. The Federal States are, in fact, fighting for the very elements and escence of social order, civic prosperity, and national life. The revolted States pretend, indeed, according to Mr. Stephens's ingenious speech, that all they want is to be allowed to manage their own affairs in their own way. But this is, as everyone knows, the mercet delusion in the world. So long as their peculiar instituto be allowed to manage their own agains in their own way. But this is, as everyone knows, the merest delusion in the world. So long as their peculiar institution remains, the slave States must adopt a violent aggressive policy or perish. That is the policy they have adopted and successfully carried out for years past in the Federal Government; they gained power, kept it, and used it for their own ends. But the constitutional dear they have beginning the long baying the Federal Government; they gaised power, kept M, and used it for their own ends. But the constitutional despotism they have enjoyed so long having been at length constitutionally broken ug, they appeal to the sword. For what purpose? To gain by force the triminal and degrading ends they have hitherto secured by policy. The one object for which they have broken up the Union and taken the field against their fellow-countrymen is to extend and perpetuate Slavery. It is neither more no less than a wild and despotic crusade on behalf of the greatest carse that ever afflicted or ever can afflict any people. That this is the true character of the war in the South is demonstrated by the formal acts and declarations of the Soccession leaders and representatives. Mr. Stephens, the Vice-President of the Confederate Sintes, publicly declares to all the world, "The foundations of our new Government are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that Slavery—subordination to the superior race—is the natural and moral concition of the negro." Hitherto, while its evils were admitted, Slavery was defended in the South on the ground of its necessity. Now it is declared to be absolutely right, a new moral truth, the center or corner-stone of a new State, the symbol and watchadmitted, Slavery was defended in the South on the ground of its necessay. Now it is declared to be absolutely right, a new moral truth, the center or corner-stone of a new State, the symbol and watchword of a new and sanguinary crusade. The deepest wrong and most cruel injury that man can pessibly infliet on his fellow is formally consecrated as right, while Heaven is profunely invoked in its defense. The one social curse which destroyed free and noble nations of old, and which modern civilization has repudiated as essentially destructive of national life and progress, is now, for the first time in history, proclaimed as the one grand principle of the new Confederation. Such a State were it possible to set it up, must be the permanent enemy, the natural fee, of all free peoples. To talk of coming to an understanding with such a State, of living on terms of smity and peace with it, would be out of the question. Such a State brands the notion of freedom as a falsehood, and stigmatizes industry as a diagrace. The moral influence of a free and industrious people would be more fatal to it than the sword—than any display of mere material force. Its policy must be violent and agreesive in mere self-defense. It would be essentially by nature, constitution, and necessity, fillibuatering and piratical. This is the real meaning of the struggle in the South, and this would be its result were it successful. In view of such results, mere constitutional arguments, true as they may be, sick to the level of idle pedantry. If the Southern leaders and their adherents owed no obligations to the Union, but were perfect strangers, the Northern leaders intrusted by Providence with the necessary material force would be morally bound to prevent the formation of such a State—such a portentous anomaly in the history of human progress.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

Yesterday was another eventful day with the 20 Regiment Fire Zonaves. Shortly after 4 o'clock p. m. the regiment marched from the Park Barracks, with Col. James Fairman at their head. Having proceeded up Chatham street a short distance, the Colonel was informed that there were some obstructions in the street, caused by repairs now going on, which would render the march unpleasant. Under these cfreumstarces, the regiment was marched back to the Park where they were drawn up in a hollow square in front of the City Hall. Here Col. Fairman took advantage of the opportunity, and requested the close attention of the whole regiment while he made a state-ment to them which was of importance to him, but of ment to them which was of hisportanes to them. He then proceeded to state that it was their duty to obey and to respect their officers, and the duty of those officers in turn to

to state that it was their duty to obey and to respect their officers, and the duty of those officers in turn to obey and respect their superior officers.

Information having reached him that their officers had met in the earlier part of the day and concected a petition for his removal from the command of the regiment, he availed himself of that opportunity of taking the sense of the regiment as to whether he should again draw his sweed from its sheath as the Colonel of that colones.

(At this point, "Draw your sweed," draw his sword from its shearth as the Cosonic of that regiment. (At this point, "Draw your sword," "Draw it," was thundered forth by almost every sel-dier in the square.) "Shall I be your Colonel? was responded to by a unanimous "Yes" on the part of the regiment. Next he wont in front of each company in line and repeated the query as to whether they were willing to march under his command, and each com-any was unanimous in its determination to follow no other man to the battle-field than Col. Fairman. Comeany A was the only one which declined to make any lemonstration.

Before marching in front of the soldiers, the majority

Before marching in front of the soldiers, the majority of the Captains and Lieutenants left their poets and approached Col. Fairman, pointing their swords at him and calling him a secundrel. Capt. Barns, of Company A, appeared to take the lead in the meeing, followed up Captain Smith, of Company B, and five others, whose names our reporter was not able to procure at the moment.

Col. Fairman ordered them all to their poets again, and immediately led the regiment of for the sent of

and immediately led the regiment off for the sent of war. They marched up Chatham street and Bowery to Fighth street, thence to Broadway and down to the war. They marched up Chatham street and Bowery to Eighth street, thence to Broadway and down to the Battery, turning to Pier No. 2 North River, where they went on board the Red Jacket. Owing to some delay in raising steam they did not leave the wharf until about 84 o'clock. A number of the soldiers were left behind, having remained too long taking farewell of their friends.

f their friends.
In reference to the vote of the regiment taken in the In reference to the vote of the regiment taken in the Park, there was no doubt as to who was the choice of the rank and file of the regiment as Colonel. Indeed, throughout the day the men had been throwing out threats of pitching into the officers if they should make any open demonstration against him. It is also due to the soldiers to state that when the officers left their respective posts to approach the Colonel, not a man left his place in the ranks.

The regiment went to Washington via Elizabethport and Harrisburg.

This first first zouaves.

This regiment mustered in pretty full strongth yester-

THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment mustered in pretty full strength yesterday morning at the Battery, expecting to receive orders to march to their new quarters, when the command would be recruited to its full standard. As no orders had arrived, the men went home again. The Zouaves seem unanimously inclined to resume service if proper efficers are appointed. Yesterday afternoon Fort Schuyler was appropriated to their use.

WASHINGTON GREYS.

The members of the 1st Regiment Washington Greys, under Col. Moore, encamped at Rost New-York, celebrated their departure for the sent of warby a vocal and testrumental concert and illumination of their camp last evening. This regiment has been ordered off to-day, and expects to leave by the Jersey City line to-day.

City line to-day.

THE GARDE LAPAYETTE.

Active preparation are being made for the departure of the 55th Regiment, Garde Lafayette, on Monday. It is calculated that the regiment will report 800 men upon its strival in Washington. This number includes a French company in Philodephia.

the same dispatch states "that Col. Barton's Georgian Regiment was posted, which was so terribly cut up that a large body of our troops from the center was sent at a critical moment to the left's assistance, and turned the tide of the battle." When at length obliged to retine it is evident that the Northern troops soon fell into disorder. But this, so far from being inexplicable, is only what might naturally be expected under the special circum, tances of the case. The gray was counted of toluncars, and however well approved of toluncars, and however well are to receive their pay for their term of service under the General Government. Essex street, in the vicinity of the Armory, was crowded by the gray was counted by the case. The gray was counted to the sum of \$25.50.

CALIFORNIA. FROM

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA

SUCCESS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The steamship North Star, A. G. Jones commanding with mails, passengers, and specie, consigned to D. B. Allen, arrived at this port yesterday. The North Star left New-York on the 1st inst. at 12 m., and arrived at Aspinwall on the 9th inst. at 71 p. m. Sailed again on the 15th inst. at 7; p. m., and arrived here on the 23d

inst. at 71 p. m.

The North Star brings \$1,176,424 69 in specie, 220 passengers, and a mail.

On the 6th inst., at 9 a. m., she discovered H. B. M. sloop-of-war Driver of six guns, Horatio Nelson conmanding, ashore on the north-west point of Meriguana Reef. The North Star was boarded by Commander Nelson, who stated that she ran ashore at 7 p. m. on the 3d inst. Captain Jones offered to tow him off, or render any assistance in his power, but soon ascertained that she was bilged. Nearly everything had been taken out of her, and tents had been raised on bore, and were occupied by the crow.

On the 18th inst., at 2 p. m., spoke steamship Northern Light twenty miles south of Cape Mayze. The Northern Light reported heavy weather. All well on

In latitude 32° 30', longitude 73° 33', on the 21st inst. at 3 p. m., saw a foremast, with foreyard, foresail, and topsail yard attached, mast painted white, apparently carried away.

Previous to the sailing of the North Star the American Consul at Aspinwall received a letter from Curacon stating that the Rebel steamer Sumter had been here and coaled. The British steamer Solent also aports a 16-gun privateer being in Porto Rico.

It was reported in Aspinwall by one of the English

steamers that the Keystone State, U. S. N., was in Kingston, Ja., coaling, but the North Star saw nothing

of her on the voyage.

A boat from H. B. M. sloop-of-war Driver boarded the North Star on her return, and informed of the gunboat Richmend, U. S. N., passing there on the 18th instant.

On the 22d instant, at 4 p. m., lat. 360 44', lon. 73° 45', exchanged signals with the steamship Champion, bound for Aspinwall.

Affairs in New-Granada had assumed a different spect. Mosquera had taken Bogota, routed the Govrnment forces, and declared himself Provisional President. Generals Espina, Posada, Paris, and various officials were taken prisoners. The President Calvo and Ministers of State had fled.

received by the North Star:

The news of the complete success of the revolutionary forces, and the triumphant entrance of Gen. Mosquera into Bogota, has been received with a considerable amount of disfavor in Pansma by the friends of the late government, and up to the present time, now three days since the receipt of the intelligence, no attempt of any kind has been made at rejoicing on behalf of the friends of the Liberal party.

On the contrary, we learn that a decree has been issued by the Supreme Court here, prohibiting any one from shouting "Vica Mosquera," under penalty of arrest and incrincument; and this we saw virtually carried out on Tuesday evening, in the case of an unlacky negro, who, being rather "tight," ventured to give atterance to the sentiment. He was immediately knocked down and hauled off to the lock-up by the police. the police.

What effect the success of the Mosquera party will

produce in this State it is difficult to see at present; but the probability is that the population will, after a day or two of excitement, quietly set to down under day or two of excitement, quietly see is down under the new regime, and think no more about the matter. As soon as the news of Mosquera's being in Bogota was fully confirmed on Monday, a sort of penic ap-peared to seize some of the residents inside the city, and at about 9 o'clock at right a cry was raised that the negroes were coming in to attack the town. The result was that considerable excitement existed during the night, patrols were established, and half the popu-lation were keen agarba, but the whole affile town. kept awake, but the whole affair

ation were kept awake, but the whole affair tarned at to be a needless alarm. We have received the proclamation of Mosquera on his entering Bogota, under date of the 20th ult.

He declares that no more priseners than the three implicated in the assassinations of the 7th of March and 27th of April are to be executed, but that all the rest are to be well treated. He offers a complete amnesty to all those who are in arms if they will submit the will of the results.

rest are to be well treated. He offers a complete amesiy to all those who are in arms if they will submit to the will of the people.

By a decree of the 20th July a Congress of the Pleulpotentiaries is called to ratify the compact of the Union, and a Convention is convoked representing all the States and people of the Republic.

Through the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he has communicated to all friendly Powers the re-establishment of the Provisional Government of the United States of New-Granada, and he has invited the Columbian Governments to revive Columbia and maintain all the contracted obligations.

Public treatics and the obligations with home and foreign creditors will be held sacred for the consolidation of the public credit.

The following nominations have been made: Urbano Pradilla, Postmaster-General; Ancizar, Director of Public Credit, and Miguel Samper, Secretary of State.

Dr. Oepina and his brother were taken prisoners previous to the victory of Mosquera. It is not known with what object they left Bogota with 80 men, and they were taken prisoners between Ulesa and Onapouns. After the taking of Bogota, every one was in favor of shooting D. Marismo, and the guard was waiting at the door, but by the intervention of the Ministers of France, Great Britain, and the United States be was pardoned, although afterward Mossesses. Ministers of France, Great Britain, and the United States he was pardoned, although afterward Mosquen's forces demanded his death. Posada and Ospina are prisoners; part of the Conservative forces were eurolled in the Federal arroy. Another part was set at liberty, and another portion retired with thoir arms, not wishing to accept the pardon officed by Mosquera. It appears they went to the Cauca.

On the 20th 2,600 men, under Gutterrez, started fer Santander. It appears certain that the taking of Bogota was the effect of a sale, of which Gen. Posada is accused. I have heard it stated by some liberals that they paid \$15,000 for five battalious which he commanded. Nothing is certain in this matter, but I be like Pecoda incapable of it. It is said that Lopez is dend, but the letters say nothing of it.

It is reported Mosquera will go personally to Antioque, and in the mean time Thieto will fill the Extentive Power in Bogota.

tiopus, and in the mean time Thieto will fill the Ex-centive power in Bogota.

The U. S. flag-ship Laurester, British ship Terma-gant and French ship Bayonaiae recessin at Panama, and the U. S. brig Bainbridge in Aspinwall. There has been some sickness and three or four deaths on board the Lancaster during the past week, probably contracted during the stay of that vessel at Acapetho. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Callao, from Callao, &c., arrived at Taboga on the 5th inst.

canao, from Caimo, e.c., arrived at Tasoga en tale inst.

The British ship hord Hungerford, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, foundered at sea in lat. 34 18 South, 47 58 West, on June I. She was londed with coals for the Company, and bound for Valparaiso. The ship and cargo were an entire loss. The crew, 23 in number, were eaved by the French ship

Smarony.

The British bark Annie Braington refused to aid the French ship in conveying the crew to Valparaiso.

The Captain of the British bark Precursor, reports that the British ship. Santiago had a collision with another vessel off Capetown, name unknown, and was obliged to bear up for the Malvinus Islands to repair.

She afterward railed for Ragland, being unable to the

pair the damage, her bow compartment being full of

water.
The Captain of the Wild Pigeon, at Valps July, reports July 5, spoke, int. 42 36, ion. 6 can ship Othello.
There is nothing new from Chili, the cories still continues, but there is some because some

From Bolivia we learn that the friends of Ges.
Belzu expresses themselves dissatified with the gevernment of Gen. Acha.
The army has been increased.
From Peru we have no news of interest.

DOUBLE MURDER ON LONG ISLAND SOUND .- A corespondent writing from Westport, Conn., Ang. 22, says: Two dead bodies were drifted ashore on the beach at Green's farms, in this town this morning, one a man apparently about 40 years of age, the other a young man some 19 or 20 years of age. The oldest had a large wound upon the left shoulder. The left ear was also gone. The younger of the two had on a check shirt, dark vest, two coats, the under one a thin black, and the outer one a dark woclen coat, light parts and good boots. He had a large wound on the left thigh, and another in his abdomen, from which his bowels protruded. The bodies had the appearance of having been in the water three or four weeks. It is the opinion that there has been rough work some where on the Sound.

Soldier Robbed,—John Baptist Machay, a te-turned soldier, was robbed on Thursday night, at No. 132 Worth street. The place is a miserable den, and while Mackay was there Lewis Miner and Kate Wil-liams seized and overpowered him, and robbed him of \$20 in gold. They immediately fled, but were pur-sued and arrested by Officer Golden of the Sixth Ward, and taken before Justice Osborn, who com-mitted them for trial.

Movements of Ex-President Pierce Ex-President Flanklin Pierce stopped in this city to-day, en route to Nisgara Falls. He paid visits to-the Hon. Erastus Corning and to the editors of The Atles and Argus. He leaves to-night for the Falls and Detreit.

and Detroit.

Moven	ro DEPA	an Steamers.	THE PARTY
Stenmelites.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Nova-Scotian	Quebee	Liverpool	Ang. 2
Persla Ediuburgh		Liverpool	
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Bept.
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 1
John Bell	Roston	Glasgow	Sept. I
Africa	New-Tork	Liverpool	Sept. 2

Southamptons New York Ang 1s.
Liverpool. Quebec Ang Li
Liverpool. New York Ang 1s.
Josephampton New York Ang 2s.
Liverpool New York Ang 2s.
Liverpool New York Ang 2s.
Liverpool Baton Ang 2s.
Liverpool New York Ang 2s.
Liverpool New York Ang 3s.
Liverpool New York Ang 3s.
Liverpool New York Sept 1s.

Passengere Arrived

In steamship North Star, from Aspinushit—George Scile, MiraDr. White and child, G. Brayton, Sira, W. G. Badger and child,
James M. Wilde, Samuel D. Stone and wife, Rev. W. Moylan,
G. Lamay, R. S. Torrey, Mira, Hollina and child, W. L. Warson,
wife and child, J. B. Swarsey, Cart. Samuel Anderson and wife,
J. Neustadt and wife, E. W. Cese, Robert Durbam, E. Hoffsler,
ger, Mr. Chavanhoff, James Bill, George W. Prickey, E. Koha
and wife, Miss L. M. Cutter, Ers. A. T. Porter, Capt Baster,
Richard Boulter, Well David, S. N. Hillen, Mr. Pomercy, Mr.
Ghirkord and wife, Mr. Garribald, Mr. Maccaforri, W. B. John
on, Mrs. Balley and child, E. Taylor, E. Manuel, J. C. Nazh,
F. Dubreelli, Psyton Middleton, hispor D. L. Floyd Jones, U. S.
A. Capt, L. V. de Hart, U. S. A.; Capt, George Crook, U. S. A.
Capt, H. V. de Hart, U. S. A.; Caut, J. B. Mel'herson, U. S. A.;
Capt, H. V. de Hart, U. S. A.; Caut, J. H. Wilson, U. S. A.;
Capt, H. V. de Hart, U. S. A.; Cane, J. B. Mel'herson, U. S. A.;
Capt, H. V. B. Potrer, U. S. N.; Mr. Hilsen, A. J. Byrnes, F. M.
Spring, Thomas Hitch, Genter Namen, Mr. O'Mally, Jacob,
Letter, S. G. Randell, J. S. Rardell, J. P. Rimer, Win. Viscouit,
C. N. Miller, J. McKay, W. S. Friest, A. P. Marrion, JosephRoss, S. A. Prior, David Gedfrey, W. E. Sibley, Mrs. Brown,
Isaac Mutray, Charles Robotina and W. E. Simsey, Mrs. Brown,
N. L. Fewter.

Sandy Hook. 9:46 | Gev. Island 10:26 | Hell-Gate. . . . 12:15

MARINE JOURNAL.

FORT OF NEW-YORK Aca 38

Cleared.

Steamhip—Edinburg (Br.), Reskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.
Slips—Chellecham, Whem, London, B. Arrowsmith, Australia, Ellis, Liverpool, Barcia, & Livingston.
Brits—Bristol, Alien, Philadelphia, James Hand.
Schooners—Lottie, Taylor, Boston, master; Grecian, Hagerty, Caleis, mester; Piote Sride. Crighton, Carocoa, S. W. Lowis, & Co.; M. E. Morgan, Whalen, Gloucester, ——; Zizavo, Mach. Dover, master; Frankin, Conover, Abecom, mater; Justice, Sheldon, Fell River, ——; Locy Durling, Soper, Havana, James Emess; G. Lodge, Corey, Boston, master; Alice, Davis, Fhiladelphia; Iola, Ketsey, Washbrook; Alma, Brews, Nassen; Empire, Carr, Newport; Barbara, Decker, Raitlinore, Harnibed, Wentworth, Fortland, R. P. Back & Co.; Sunny, Side, Small, Detnia, master; G. R. Fisher, Stevens, Misford, master; Join Jones, Corsen, Withington; O. C. Acken, Pad. Stanford; N. J. Raymer, Raymer, Boston.

Sleep—Victoriae, Post, Hamburg.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Asplawaii Agg. 15, treasure and pass, to D. B. Allen.

Ship B. D. Motcalf (of Damartscotta), Stetson, Literpool 49 days 1.175 tune coul to order vessel to master. Had westerly winds the whole passage. July if, at 1 p. m., lat 48 65, but 15, spoke ship Ocean Bride (apparently British), from New Orleans for Liverpool, with loss of maximus about 8 feet above the deck, and mirzenness close to the peop; was discusted 13th; wanter or assistance. 3d lost, lat 45 25, lost, 43 9, fell in with brit Cravina (of Boston), Dwyer, from Cronstadt for Boston, forgodd days out, with ensign union down; kept off and spoke her, when she reported that they were withest a natigator, and that on the 31st of July, at 3 s. m., Mr. Cotter, first officer, took as at and proceeded to the captair's room and killed the captair white salesp in his berth, and on the same day he killed the second mate and one of the seamen; that he then tried to kill the steward, but the steward killed then; one of the seamen; studed to Capt. Steison that the corpense started to Capt. Steison that the corpense started to Capt. Steison that the captair translation is also beard of her life. Levit first officer of the B. D. Motcalf, to take the first poet; just of head of the consequence and was buried the created with loss of teretopmant. 26th, lat 47, lo, lon. 25 29, spoke bury Joseph Hemsil (of Liverpool, From Gellews) for St. John. Start Collins of the shed light westerly whole was full-fired brig bound east with loss of feretopmant. 26th, lat 47, lon. 25 29, spoke bury Joseph Hemsil (of Liverpool, From Gellews) for St. John. Start Collins and Craws. Burge, Newscattle 65 days, coal to J. Aikine & Co. Has had light westerly winds the whole passage.

Bark Amanda (Fruse.) Burge, Newscattle 65 days, coal to World Stein.

Salem.

Bark New Orleans (Brem.), Sanders, Bremen 42 days, to bellast and 148 pass, to Ruger Bres.

Bark Geodin (Brem.), Meller, Bremen 47 days, makes and 130 pass, to Clarice Laling. Bad heavy westerly winds the entire

poss, to Charles Luling. Had heavy tratesty where the passage.

Bark Quincy (of Boston), Linuckin, Ca'dora in d'Papous, Chill, May 7, passed Cape Horn Jane 15, crossed the Equator is the Atlantic July 22, in Ion. 23 23, with copper, &c., to master. Had high winds nearly all the passage.

Brig Konnign Edinbeth (Prin.), Parcks, Glomoester, Prin. 3, days, in ballast to Funch, Benuthe & Worldt. Experienced heavy westerly wind meat of the passage.

Brig Elmer, Parker, Edinbethport for Charlestown.

Brig Erms, Chesland. Cow Bay, C. B., 11 days, craits F. Tulbet & Co.

Brig Samuel Lindsey (of Boston), Guptil, Sagua 10 days, enga-

Brig Eurus, Chesham, Cow Bay, C. B., Il days, Crabto F. Talbot & Co.
Erig Samuel Lindney (of Bostov), Guptil, Sugna 10 days, engato J. E. Ward & Co.
Brig S. Young, Mitchill, Providence 2 days, in ballicel.
Schr. Evrlyn, Small, Wareham 2 days, in ballicel.
Schr. Lettus (of Elisworth), Clark, Lingua, C. B., 17 days, coal to C. & E. J. Patere.
Schr. Meligne (Br.), Counsughton, Windsor, N. S., 10 days, coal to D. R. Dowolf.
Schr. Mariett, Godkam, Harwich 2 days, Esh. Xestenday, when of the Poor-House, East River, caure in collision with schooner Mary Prices 10st malomast, escuding rigins, ive. The M. P. toet bowayris. Capt. C. was baddy injured about the heast and back by the falling sparse.
Schr. J. Murseil, Kolly, Boston 5 days, fish.
Schr. Albert, Johnson, Poughkeepsie, trees for Buston.
Schr. Marseret A. (Er.), Larsen, St. John's, N. B., 10 days, leich to Jel. Syre.

che to Jed. Frye. Schr. E. M. Smith, Childs, New-Redford 3 days. Schr. Mary, Boyd, Lubec 5 days, fish and plaster to Jed. Fry

Solt: Mary, Boyd, Lubec's days, fish and plaster to Jes. Fig. & Co.
Solt: Bells Greeke, Gastins, Elisabethport for Boston.
Solt: Bells Greeke, Gastins, Elisabethport for Boston.
Solt: Stranger, Anchony, Elizabethport for Frevidence.
Solt: J. E. Potts, Holby, Elizabethport for Providence.
Solt: Malue, Brown, Elizabethport for Providence.
Solt: Malue, Brown, Elizabethport for Providence.
Solt: Enseline, Johnson, Elizabethport for Providence.
Solop Gilde, Hastlings, Elizabethport for Providence.
Sloop Gilde, Hastlings, Elizabethport for Port Josephan, D. O.
60 hours, in ballast to Loper & Khinstrick.
Stammer Petonack, Nye, New-Bedford, midee and pass to
Elizabethport Forman Delizabeth, Malue and pass to
Estammer Hourse, Korocker, Philadelphia and Cope May, mides
ion, D. C., in ballast.
Stammer Charles Ougood (U. S. transport), Orem, Washington, D. C., in ballast to master.
Stammer Charles Ougood (U. S. transport), Gast, Washington,
Stammer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, mideo to Loper & KickStammer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, mideo to Loper & Kick-

strick. mer Pelican, Baker, Providence, taise, to Edward Byw Steamer Black Diamoud, Allen, Philadelphia, mose. to J. & N.

Briegs.

SAILED.—Ships Algonquin, Shanghas; Portsmonth, Livetpeoi, New-Harn-thire, do.; ifemisphere, do.; Shawmat, Minare; Terreite (So.), Barcelona, Barks Queen of Eviluation (Br.), Londonderry; Dispatch (Br.), Berbados; Kate Sw., 4 to (Br.), London, Migris (Anat.), Cork. Brigs Harrist Halboth St. Thomas; Thomas Tilecton, Goba; Agnes (Br.), Wate, Schr., S. J., Waring, Montavidee; W. Lannaster (Br.), Garant, Also, Fr. war steamer Catecot.

THE BRIG SARAH ELIZABETH, from Humbose, P. B. bo to New-York with a cargo of super and molasses, not select a from Birch a Rock Reef, morth end of Crooked taking for a large loss of the large